

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

How Is It Going
To End?

HOW—and when—is it all going to end? America is to explode more hydrogen bombs, bigger than ever some reports say and one puts the size at 50 megatons (equivalent to 50 million tons of TNT). And Britain still has to test its bomb. Will Russia retaliate? The word "retaliate" is deliberate, for whatever interpretation one is to put on Sunday's news from Washington and however one may rationalise to justify the American decision, the fact remains that two countries are participating in a contest to see who can make the biggest bang.

If the effect of the 1956 Eniwetok explosion is to scare the Russians—as distinct from temporarily ridding the people of the West of their uneasiness over the new Soviet development—then inevitably it means that Moscow will be driven to emulate the feat. And so the vicious circle will continue. How and when is it all going to end?

The regrettable feature of these tests is that whichever nation explodes the bomb, America always seems to come off worse in the world's judgment. Why? Because many people in the Western world think that of the two countries America should know better than to persist in this folly and it should take the initiative—where Russia has so far failed—in practising what it preaches about ending the arms race.

BUT these same people demand adequate security (even if it is only security of the mind) and the cruel dilemma is that no one is certain that they yet have that security—or even that bigger and bigger H-bombs will, in the end, prove to be as powerful a deterrent as the statements of today make it out to be. And so there will be criticism mixed with resigned approval of the fact that "we have to do it".

Russia, on the other hand, suffers no disadvantage in that there is no vocal opposition to its tactics within the country. Each test is presented as a fait accompli with but a single view point outlining purpose and effect. Russia would have the world believe that it is forced to participate in this race, not of its own volition, but because of the determination of its opponents to persist in the contest. And after all, they will ask who started it?

UNFORTUNATELY, well-meaning neutralists are too timid or too one-sidedly neutral to condemn Russia for this tedious hypocrisy. There is therefore no obvious restraint on one contestant and the onus is left with the West. The only solution will, in the end, be unilateral action—a decision by one nation to stop—for neither side will ever feel secure enough to come to terms openly with the other.

That is how the hydrogen bomb experiments should end. It is doubtful whether the Russians would dare to continue them on their own in the face of hostile opinion—and particularly if the neutralists could be persuaded to bring gentle paternal pressure to bear on the recalcitrant prodigal.

The West decided unilaterally to reduce its armed forces after the war. The Russians say they are doing it today. It was a gamble in 1946 and it would be a gamble today to stop testing H-bombs—a bigger one admittedly—but there is no reason why it should not succeed as well, particularly as both power blocs have the bomb. At any rate, it is the only answer at any time to the question of how and when is it all going to end.

NEW JORDAN RIOTS

Casualties Announced FOSTER DULLES' STRONG PROTEST

Cairo, Jan. 8.

One person was killed and three injured in renewed demonstrations in Jordan today against the Western-backed Baghdad Middle East defence pact.

Tonight a Jordan government spokesman said all was now quiet and security forces were in full control. Amman, the capital, was under a second night of curfew, which was also imposed in Jordan-held Jerusalem and Ramallah, 13 miles to the north.

The demonstrations which began yesterday were touched off by the resignation of the caretaker government appointed by King Hussein three weeks ago to supervise new elections, now cancelled.

The Arab news agency giving fuller details of all-day rioting yesterday said soldiers of Jordan's Arab Legion are on guard over key points in Amman.

One group tried to burn down the United States "Point Four" aid office, the agency said. Another tried to storm the Philadelphia Hotel, where about 20 foreigners were staying. They were driven back when guests there fired into the air.

The crowd dispersed on the appearance of troops after shattering windows at the front of the building with stones.

Cairo radio said demonstrators had marched on government buildings demanding the dissolution of parliament and new elections under the caretaker government. They also shouted against foreign troops and demanded that the Arab Legion be purged of British officers.

The Jordanian radio station at Ramallah said today curfews were reimposed in three towns tonight after more unrest and demonstrations.

Damascus radio said tonight that according to reports reaching it, demonstrations took place today in the Jordanian towns of Irbid, Salt, Nablus, Jericho and Jerusalem.

DULLES' CHARGE

The United States accused Jordan today of taking "inadequate" measures to protect American lives and property from the anti-Western riots flaring in Amman and the Jordanian suburbs.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles voiced this charge at a meeting this afternoon with Jordanian Charge d'Affaires Taysir A. Toukan, a State Department communique disclosed.

SEVERE QUAKE IN MEXICO

Mexico City, Jan. 8.

Several persons were believed to have been killed and some 50 injured when an apartment house collapsed in Acapulco, on the Mexican Pacific coast, in a severe earthquake early today.

The quake caused some panic among tourists and vacationers in Acapulco, a resort town, it was reported.

The epicentre of the quake was placed at Tacubaya, near Acapulco. The shock was also felt in Mexico City—France-Press.

BUILDINGS CRACK

Santiago, Chile, Jan. 8. A violent earth tremor shook Arica, Chile's northernmost town, today causing cracks in many buildings but no casualties.

Inhabitants rushed into open spaces in panic.

The tremor sent masses of earth and stones hurtling down from neighbouring high land, wrapping the town in a cloud of dust.

Arica is on the Peruvian border.—Reuter.

Bus-Train Collision: Four Fatalities

Yokohama, Jan. 9.

Four persons were killed and 19 others injured in a triple bus-train collision here on Sunday night.

The collision occurred at the Tsurumi railway crossing here between a Tokyo-bound four-car train and two city buses.

As the freight train approached the railway crossing the motorman saw a bus stalled on the tracks and slammed on the emergency brakes but was too late to prevent it from plunging into the bus.

The bus was dragged for more than 70 feet along the tracks and finally tossed into a road running parallel to the tracks. Meanwhile, another city bus rammed into the damaged bus and sent it careening into a couple of roadside drinking stands. Both of them were damaged.

Both buses carried more than 30 passengers.—United Press.

FRANCE: REPUBLICAN FRONT GAINS GROUND

Paris, Jan. 8.

Advocates of a moderate "Republican Front" government for France were gaining ground today in behind-the-scenes moves aimed at solving the political problem set by last week's general election in which none of the four main groups gained supremacy.

Leaders of the moderate right, which provided the old government today, seemed inclined to allow a minority left-wing government to be set up provided it is led by a Socialist such as M. Guy Mollet and not by M. Pierre Mendes-France, an ex-Prime Minister and "new deal" radical who lures intense personal hostility from politicians of all the old government parties.

The Mendes-France-Mollet alliance can claim only 155 seats in the National Assembly, the moderate right 219. But some leaders of the larger group believe that the only way to denigrate the need for their solution—a government of national union—is to show that the Republican Front is unworkable.

M. Mollet and M. Mendes-France continued to claim an election victory in their newspapers today and to insist that "peace in Algeria" must be given top priority by the next government. There is no doubt that both leaders are personally convinced that the only way of ending armed rebellion in Algeria is to recognise the principle of an Algerian nation.

Algeria is legally part of Metropolitan France and sends deputies to the National Assembly, though the territory did not take part in the recent elections—because of the rebellion.—Reuter.

ENGLAND: THE EDEN CONTROVERSY LATEST

London, Jan. 9.

British public opinion as reflected by newspaper comments here this morning shows itself to be divided about the controversy concerning Sir Anthony Eden's leadership of the Conservative Government.

The Daily Mail, a Conservative newspaper which has recently criticised the Government's policy, today stated that those who call for the resignation of the Prime Minister are being ridiculous.

This newspaper upheld the right to criticise the Government but maintained that it would be unwise to undermine Sir Anthony Eden.

The Yorkshire Post, another Conservative newspaper which has previously supported Sir Anthony Eden, argued that some of the controversy about the Prime Minister seems to have arisen in Western Germany.

AN OBSTACLE

Some Germans see in Sir Anthony Eden an obstacle to their wish for a comfortable neutrality, the Yorkshire Post claimed.

A front page report in the Daily Herald (Labour) said that there is no doubt about the revolt against the Prime Minister in the Conservative press.

"Sir Anthony, to most of the Tory newspapers, has become the most unpopular Conservative Prime Minister since Neville Chamberlain was driven from office in 1940," the report commented.

"But among the Conservative members of Parliament the anti-Eden feeling is, so far, a mood rather than a movement."—China Mail Special.

2 Europeans Killed

Constantine, Jan. 8.

Two Europeans were killed and a third seriously injured by a band of some 30 armed terrorists near a chalk-pit about five miles from here, it was disclosed today.

The victims were found by French military units in a minute search of the mountainous area after an Arab worker had alerted the authorities. The incident occurred yesterday. All three victims were employees of the chalk-pit.

Meanwhile, it was reported that one person was injured and a truck overturned in a series of four attacks today on vehicular traffic near Bone.

On the Bone-Philippeville road, telegraph poles were cut down over a two-mile stretch.—France-Press.

The Commonwealth's Second Republic

PAKISTAN MAKES HISTORY TODAY

Karachi, Jan. 8.

Pakistan will be the second Commonwealth country to become a republic under the terms of its proposed constitution published today.

The proposals, which will be placed before the Constituent Assembly tomorrow, provide for the country's first constitution since the partition of the Indian subcontinent eight years ago.

A coalition group which has been working to frame a constitution and overcome the problems and differences which have denied solution since the birth of Pakistan in 1947, proposes in its draft that the country shall be called the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

India became a republic in 1950, but remained a full member of the Commonwealth.

Last February a meeting of Commonwealth prime ministers in London unanimously decided that Pakistan could remain a member of the Commonwealth, when she became a republic.

At that time Mr. Muhammad Ali, then Prime Minister of Pakistan, reaffirmed his country's steadfast adherence to the Commonwealth and its recognition of the Queen as the symbol of the free association of its independent members, and as such head of the Commonwealth.

The draft constitution calls for the establishment of an independent sovereign state consistent with the ideology of Pakistan.

It would be governed under a federal system with a President and with responsibility divided between the central legislature and the provincial governments of West and East Pakistan.

The central government would be formed by a single chamber, called the National Assembly, made up of 300 members divided equally between the Western and Eastern provinces. Ten additional seats would be reserved for women for the first ten years.

The two provincial assemblies would also be made up of 300 members with ten additional seats for women.

The allocation of responsibilities between the central and provincial governments would conform to the policy of making the provinces autonomous while vesting in the

National Assembly responsibility for matters of national interest, including defence, foreign affairs and currency.

The draft constitution states that no law shall be enacted which is repugnant to the Koran (Islamic scriptures) or Sunnah (holy laws).

Gambling, prostitution and the consumption of alcoholic drinks and intoxicants except for medicinal purposes, shall be prohibited and steps shall be taken to enable Moslems to order their lives according to the Koran and Sunnah.

NO DISCRIMINATION

There will be no discrimination of any kind on the basis of race, religion, caste, sex or place of birth.

Elections will be held every five years for the National Assembly unless it is dissolved earlier.

There will be universal suffrage for those of sound mind over 21.

No decision has yet been taken whether Moslems and non-Moslems "minorities" shall vote for the candidates or whether the minorities shall have separate members.

It is proposed that English shall continue as the official language for the next 20 years, but that after ten years the President shall appoint a commission to recommend the replacement of English by Urdu and Bengali, the languages of West and East Pakistan respectively.

The President of the Republic, who must be over 40 and a Moslem, will be elected jointly by members of the central and provincial legislatures. He will be in office for five years and will have supreme command of the armed forces, according to the draft constitution.

WILL APPOINT PM

The President will appoint as Prime Minister the man who can command a majority in the National Assembly to which the Premier will be responsible.

The fundamental rights proposed by the draft say that all citizens shall be equal before the law and that no person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with the law.

Citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression and the right to assemble peacefully without arms and to form associations or union.—Reuter.

BIG FREEZE IN WEST EUROPE

London, Jan. 8.

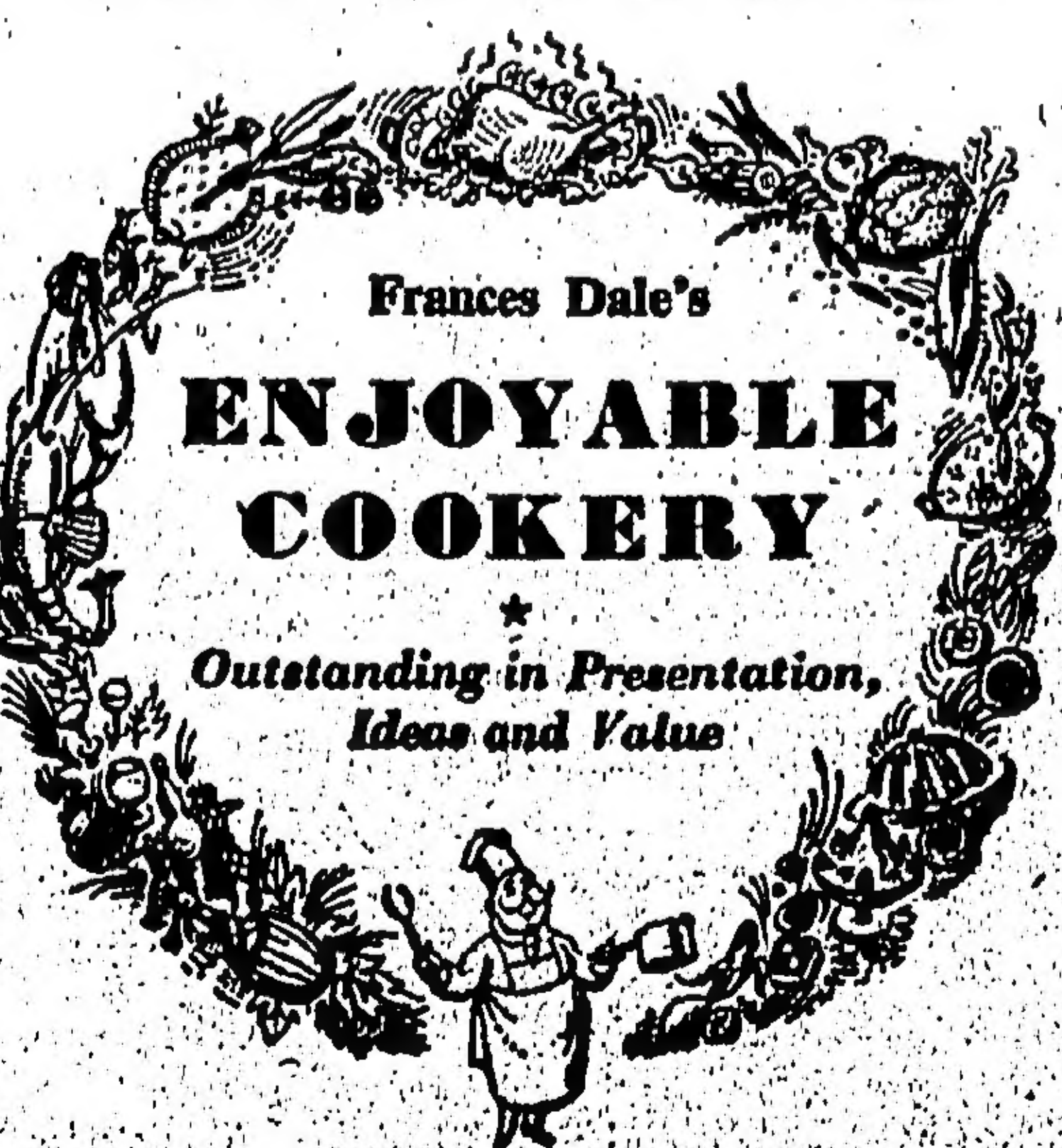
Snow has fallen in much of Britain and a big freeze has gripped most of Western Europe.

Heavy snow falls are reported as far apart as southwest and northeast England.

Altogether 35 counties are affected.

Winter sports enthusiasts have found good conditions in Austria and Switzerland. Meteorists in several countries have been warned of dangerous roads.—Reuter.

OVER A 1000 TESTED RECIPES



The aim of this new Daily Express Cookery Book has been to design palatable and nourishing meals for every taste and occasion, and to provide them in a minimum of cost. Whether a choice menu, family meal or special dinner is required, this book has the appropriate recipes with cooking instructions simply explained.

Specialised chapters on invalid cooking, Chinese cooking, old-time recipes, entertaining, etc. and etiquette.

Ten full-colour plates, more than 70 other illustrations.

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S. O. M. PUBL. HONGKONG AND KOWLOON

They All Take Comfort From Ike's Statement

Washington, Jan. 8.

President Eisenhower's hint that he has reached a tentative decision on his political plans today failed to change predictions by political leaders on whether he would seek a second term.

Republicans, who previously had expressed confidence that the President would run, pointed to his tentative position at the news conference today as evidence to bolster their prediction.

Democrats who have said he would not be a candidate pointed to other statements to support their views.

The House Republican leader, Mr. Joseph Martin, a leader in the "Ike will run" bloc, said after the news conference: "I still think he's going to run."

He said he believed the President would be such that "he can't" be a candidate for reelection.

The Senate Republican leader, Mr. William Knowland, a potential Presidential opponent, declined to make any prediction on the basis of the news conference.

Representative Hugh Scott, a former chairman of the Republican National Committee, said on a television programme that he believed the President was wise to delay announcing his decision.

Mr. Scott appeared with the House Democratic leader, Mr. John McCormack, on NBC's American Forum of the Air.

He said Mr. Eisenhower had a "better record of getting his programme done" than any other President in the history of the country.

He said the decision would be based on Mr. Eisenhower's concept of duty, his obligation to the nation, concern for his family, and the state of the country.

Mr. McCormack agreed that Mr. Eisenhower was wise in withholding any announcement.

"If he announced now that he is not going to run," he said, "he would lose considerable control over his party." He said the President should make his plans in the light of his health condition and "what is best for the country."—United Press.

KING'S PRINCESS

TO-DAY

THE MIGHTIEST PICTURE IN MOVIE HISTORY!

HEDY LAMARR as HELEN OF TROY in

"THE FACE THAT LAUNCHED A THOUSAND SHIPS"

TECHNICOLOR

ROBERT BEATTY MASSIMO SERATO

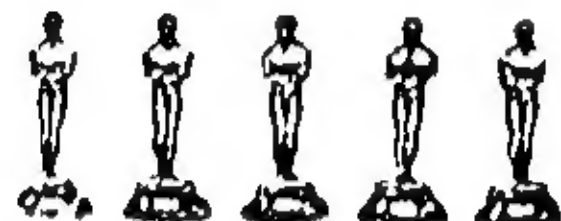
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"DOCTOR IN THE HOUSE"
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HOWARD HAWKS LAND OF THE PHAROHS
FROM WARNER BROS. IN CINEMASCOPE AND WARNERCOLOR
JACK HAWKINS-JOAN COLLINS-DEWEY MARTIN-ALEXIS MINOTIS

Next Change: "SOUTH OF ST. LOUIS". Technicolor

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ARAB STATE WORKING AGAINST BAGDAD PACT

Undercover Groups Of Communists And Nationalists

Bagdad, Jan. 8.

The Minister of Interior, Said Gazzaz, disclosed today that subversive groups had been working in Iraq against the pro-Western Bagdad Pact under the direction of a "sister Arab State."

Mr Gazzaz did not identify the nation involved, but said one of the undercover groups was Communist and the other extreme Nationalist.

DIPLOMAT EXPELLED

Peshawar, Jan. 8.
The Afghan Foreign Ministry has declared the Pakistani military attache in Kabul, Mashaerulhaque, as persona non grata, and Kabul announced tonight that the Pakistani Government recently declared Mohammad Mohd. Karwan, Afghan Consul in Quetta, as undesirable for being "engaged in anti-Pakistan activities." Mohd. Karwan has since left Pakistan. — France-Press.

KISS FOR PRINCE EXPLAINED

New York, Jan. 8.
A beautiful Latin American woman who kissed Prince Rainier of Monaco on Friday — and is reported to have offended the Prince's film-star fiancée, Grace Kelly — said today she was only congratulating him on his engagement.

Miss Graciela Castillo, the woman, said of her action: "It was just a friend offering congratulations. Nothing more."
Miss Castillo, who is a prominent member of Ecuadorian society, added that she was "very upset over some erroneous accounts" of the incident, which occurred at a New York charity ball. Prince Rainier and Miss Kelly were the star guests.

The New York Post, which reported the incident yesterday, said the woman, then unidentified, had planted "tender kisses" on Prince Rainier's cheek.

Miss Kelly, the newspaper said, was not amused "and gave the woman a piercing look". Then, the newspaper reported, she told the Prince: "Wipe that lipstick off your cheek."

Three Years

Miss Castillo said today she had known the Prince for about three years, after becoming acquainted with him on the French Riviera.

"I had been trying to reach him by phone ever since the announcement of his engagement to Miss Kelly, but was unable to do so," she said. "So when I got a chance at the ball the other night, I went up to the Prince with my date, kissed him on the cheek and said 'Congratulations, Rainier!'"

She said the Prince replied: "Thank you very much."

Miss Kelly and the Prince parted temporarily last night when the actress took a train to Hollywood to make a film, and the Prince began a trip south before joining his fiancée on the West Coast. — China Mail Special.

The Minister told the Chamber of Deputies that the nationalist group co-operated with certain Arab diplomatic missions in activities aimed at disrupting Iraqi policy. Only Egypt and the Lebanon of the Arab States have Embassies in Bagdad. Iraq is the only Arab League nation in the Pact.

Other members of the defence alliance ringing Russia's southern border, are Britain, Turkey, Pakistan and Iran.

Jordan Rocked

(Protest demonstrations against the Pact rocked another Arab State, Jordan, yesterday for the second time in a month.)

Mr Gazzaz said one of the subversive groups had plans for assassinating leading Iraqi statesmen. He said the groups also planted bombs and circulated leaflets denouncing the Pact.

The Minister said a long secret police investigation led to the discovery of the subversive organisations and the subsequent arrest of several members.

Four of the subversives were sentenced to four years' imprisonment last month, he said. — United Press.

Universities End Their Long 'War'

Lucca, Italy, Jan. 8.
Doves fluttering over this ancient central Italian town today announced that the students of Florence and Pisa Universities had symbolically laid down the sword and signed a document ending a long "war" between them.

Horsemen in colourful costumes waited at the gates of this neutral town between Florence and Pisa for the two delegations and led them to one of the historical, centrally located court-yards of Lucca.

A fanfare of trumpets opened the peace meeting.
While students cheered loudly, the leaders of the two delegations placed two swords (borrowed from museums for the purpose) on the ground, then returned the booty they had taken from each other's university in the course of "the war."

Embraced

The Florentines gave back the "Bell of Wisdom" they had taken on a dark night some months ago from Pisa University. The Pisa students handed over the toga (gown) of a Florence University professor which they had captured in a raid.

Then the students embraced. And there was peace between them... but not for very long. Florence and Pisa university professors though tonight.
"The rivalry between the two universities is too old to be ended in a day," one white-haired professor said. — China Mail Special.

Prince Starhemberg Returns



Prince Ernst Starhemberg, once leader of the Austrian Heimwehr, right-wing party army and Vice-Chancellor in the first Austrian Republic, is shown enjoying some skiing after his recent return to Austria following 17 years' exile. The Prince, who has spent most of his exile in the Argentine, is to undergo an operation in Vienna. — Express Photo.

'Bullied Into Taking US Citizenship'

Tokyo, Jan. 8.

Two Chinese who said they were "bullied" into taking American citizenship charged today that it is "terribly difficult" for any Chinese resident in the United States to leave that country now.

The Communist New China News Agency broadcast the "story" of students Yang Chi-ko, metallurgy graduate from Ohio State University, and his wife, Wong An-chi, zoology graduate from Wellesley College.

The broadcast, heard in Tokyo, said their story "spotlights the intimidation that endures Chinese" in America who want to return to China.

The two have renounced their American citizenship since returning to China, the broadcast said.

Today's broadcast was the latest in the recent rash of Peking blasts at America for "preventing" the return of Chinese nationals living in America to the Communist-controlled mainland.

Harried

The US Immigration Office in Columbus, Ohio, "harried us at work and at home" the two returnees charged. They were "bullied into applying for (American) citizenship" although they "naturally never had the slightest desire to become American citizens."

"We are not very brave people but just ordinary folk who love our country," Yang was quoted by the Agency as saying. "But it's terribly difficult for any Chinese to get out of the US now." — United Press.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 8.
The National Security Board today announced that eight more "trouble makers" would be interned in Patagonia.

The announcement said the eight, including one woman, were "leaders in the metallurgical trade unions" who "had distinguished themselves by acts of violence and intimidation." — United Press.

Opium Still Principal Drug Element

Geneva, Jan. 8.

Opium remains the principal element of the illegal international drug traffic, the latest annual report of the permanent central committee on opium disclosed here today.

Opium is the main source of morphine and other derivatives produced by clandestine laboratories for drug addicts, the report declared.

The report, covering the year 1954, charged that much of the opium grown in Iran goes on to the illegal world market in drugs.

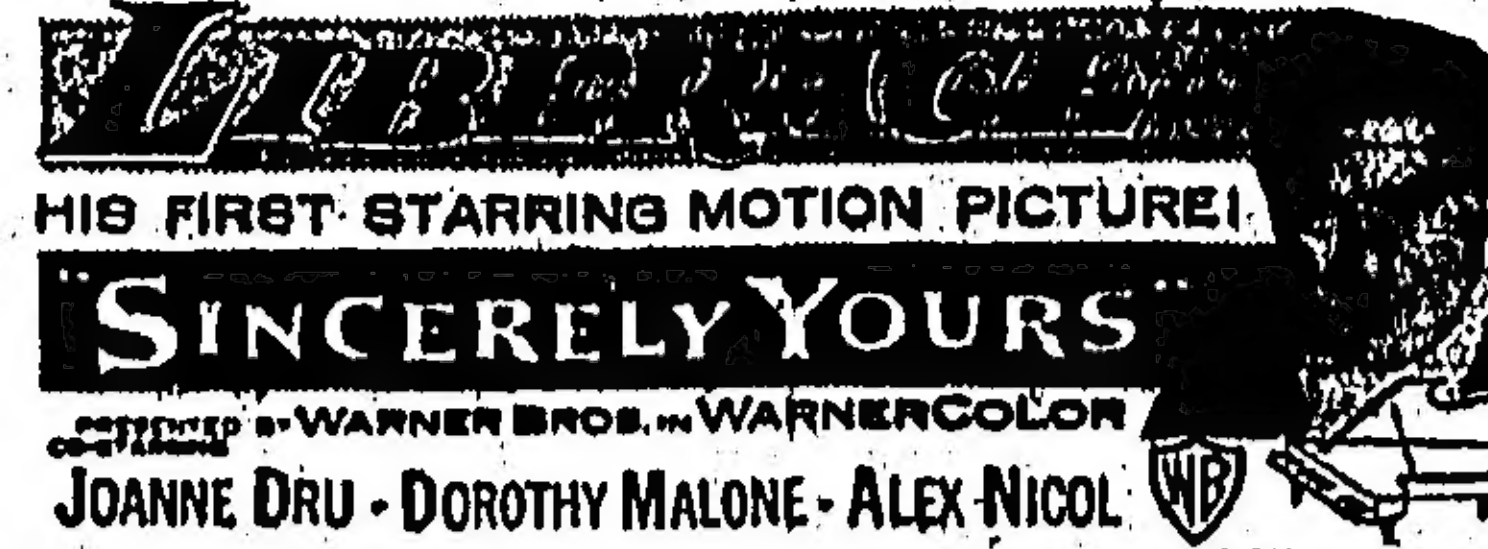
Same Plant

Immediately after opium comes the illegal consumption of cannabis sap (hashish), and the leaves of the same plant (bhang, kif and marihuana).

The report said the chewing of coca leaves was limited to certain South American countries, but that the quantities thus consumed were 20 times greater than those used in the illegal manufacture of cocaine. — France-Press.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY



JOANNE DRU - DOROTHY MALONE - ALEX NICOL
Return Engagement
"GAME OF LOVE"
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THE BIGGEST CIRCUS EVER IN HONGKONG

Owing to the cold there will be only one show to-day
— At 7.00 p.m. —

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PHOTOGRAPHS

by our Staff Photographers

St. George's Ball
Races at Happy Valley
Japanese Tennis Exhibition
Inter-H.K. Lawn Bowls Final
Roiden House New Year Party
H.K. Technical College Dinner
"Beauty and the Beast" Pantomime
Presentations at H.K. Products Exhibition
Kowloon Bowling Green Club Christmas Party
Conference on English at Education Dept.
Opening of Truce Light Primary School
Post Office Recreation Club Party
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SHOWING TO-DAY

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THE LEFT HAND OF GOD
NEXT CHANGE
"THE WHITE ORCHID"
(in Eastman Color)



DISASTER doesn't worry Miss Dillon

...She has to cope with one a week

ROUND the bar of the officers' club strides a small figure in a suit of black trousers and a heavy black sweater. Out on to the moonlit terrace it marches, to survey the prim groups of tables and chairs, finally to emerge among a mass of wires, ladders and stage machinery.

Carmen Dillon, the only woman art director in British films, is examining her set.

She is also one of the most successful actors in the industry, with films like "The Way to the Stars," "Doctor in the House," "Henry V," "Hamlet," and now "Richard III" to her credit.

Agreeing that she is unique—though there may be some women art directors in television she makes her way through the half-horn world of studio sets to her office.

Here, in a room overlooking the floor of Pinewood studios, Carmen Dillon plans her work. Here she sketches, paints, plans blueprints and budgets, discusses, endlessly discusses, ideas, and supervises the men who work to her directions.

A SHRUG

How many? Carmen Dillon shrugs. "That's the sort of thing one never thinks about," she says. When she does think about it, she finds it comes to about two hundred. Carpenters, builders, modelers, painters and plasterers, everyone involved in the business of giving the illusion of reality to bare boards and canvases.

With an emphatic nod, she agrees that there are many problems. But this little white-haired woman with the bright blue eyes charms her way out of them with all a Carmen's fire and authority.

Ernest Archer, her assistant, pops his head round the door. "Go home and look after your cold," he is ordered, kindly, but firmly.

Carmen Dillon's approach marries the hearty and the art. The tough and the graceful as happily as she combines the mannish leather-strap watch and the smart gold bracelet on her wrist.

That is why she has reached the top in films. It has been a long struggle since, after training as an architect, she started in the "thirties to persuade the film industry that a woman could be a good art director. "They've got over that now," says Miss Dillon.

HARD JOB

Physically, it is a very hard job, she explains, as she walks over to the window, jangling the coins in her trouser pocket. "While a film is being made, it's no good bothering about other things." It means getting to work at eight, not leaving till half past six or later, including many week-ends. It means travelling abroad with little preparation. "We finished on 'Richard III' at four on a Monday. The next morning we flew to Greece on location for 'Doctor in the Sea'."

It means having a good business head for a budget that runs to thousands of pounds, and not merely a flair for colour and form. Whereas many other designers employ draughtsmen

by
ANNA
LANDAU

to help them with technical details, Carmen Dillon is her own draughtsman, an extra string to her bow in the fight for position in a man's working world.

"You must concentrate the whole time. You are not trying to do beautiful architecture. You often have to do things in very bad taste—reproduce an air of comfortable shabbiness or ugly streets. You must keep your eyes open all the time."



CARMEN DILLON—a long struggle to the top.

"And you must enjoy it. Otherwise it is too much of a worry." For there are disasters every week with a set the whole film is held up, as happened on the first day's shooting of "Henry V" when a vast backcloth suddenly split right across and collapsed.

The Shakespearean films, on which she worked with designer Roger Karse under Sir Laurence Olivier, are the peaks of Carmen Dillon's career. "I'd sweep floors for Sir Laurence—marvellous director," she says with another emphatic thrust of her head. For her work on "Hamlet," she received an Oscar—which lives somewhere at home in a little pink bag.

London-born, and with never a trace of Tralce in her voice despite her Irish parentage, Carmen has a flat at Denham, so that she can be near her work. On her occasional week-end off duty she stays with her sister in Kensington. And

sometimes she finds time to do some washing and reading.

But there has been no time to furnish at Denham. No time to buy clothes. No time to spend the money she has been earning in her key post.

Are there any unfulfilled ambitions? Carmen Dillon looks round at the sketches she has made of de luxe hotels for the sets of the new Katharine Hepburn-Bob Hope comedy, "Not for Money."

"I'd like to produce films," she says. "Not direct them—I like actors socially but not as material, so I don't think I'd be any good at it. I much prefer the organising side."

"But I'd be quite happy to stay in the art department and die in my tracks." And Carmen Dillon dashes her brush vigorously in a saucer of paint as she starts to bring yet another set into being.



WHAT MAKES AN M.P. TICK?
An anatomical study by CUMMINGS

Guns bark where Jesus taught 'Love thy neighbour'

FEAR REIGNS ON THE SEA OF GALILEE

By ROBERT PITMAN

BY the Sea of Galilee everything was peaceful. Fresh green waters

sparkled in the morning sun. Curl-horned sheep grazed on the eastern shore.

But, as my car jolted its way along the shore road, the sheep huddled and the shepherd got to his feet. Hanging loosely from his shoulder was a sten gun.

Why such a weapon in the fields by Galilee? In explanation he pointed upwards to the towering red-brown hills behind us. "They were the hills where, 1,800 years before, a herd of pigs belonging to Gadarenes stampeded to the sea. Now they are the hills where Israel's border runs. Villages just above us on the ridge were already Syrian territory."

The shepherd tapped at his sten gun. "Very necessary," he muttered.

Meanwhile, far away in the glittering halls of U.N.O., a different discussion was beginning. Stern resolutions were being prepared. Was Israel in the wrong? Should she be rebuked for her sharp, punitive jab that Sunday into the foothills beyond Galilee—when 70 Syrians were killed or captured?

In committee, borders were being debated. Incidents were being added up. But what of the people whose homes are on the borders?

Too much to lose? Eingev was born in 1937. From all over Europe, from persecution, from prosperous comfort, Jews came to work there.

In 1937 the place was desolate. Now it has its own workshops, its own small harbour, its own cannery.

It has history too. When the Arab States marched on Israel in 1948, Eingev held out like a fortress. And in memory of their fallen the men of Eingev have built a great concrete concert hall by the water's edge—a hall where Menahem has played.

Why, then, should the Jews of Israel put all these things in jeopardy by a violent action? Why should they once more stir up trouble in the ancient hills for the people of Eingev?

Israel officials have claimed that the Syrian Army had been firing on fishing vessels. Is that sufficient reason for such a large-scale raid? Entirely sufficient, the fishermen of another settlement, Gennesar, told me.

Broom To Rifle

I WENT along the coast to Eingev, a settlement whose low, white buildings cluster on the shore among flowering shrubs and cactylus trees.

There I met Iana, a girl of 20, scrubbing floors in the settlement's schoolhouse. She was on national service. After training with the army she had chosen to work at Eingev.

How does the army training help? In an emergency, she quips mops and brooms, and takes up a rifle at a strong-point.

I met Dorit, a little girl in blue jeans, aged five. She took me to the children's house where she plays and sleeps.

The verandah was brightly littered with toys. But to reach it we stepped over a trench. "For defence, of course," explained Jacob, her father.

Then Dorit caught my hand and took me down 70 concrete steps to the children's shelter. I asked if she had ever used it.

"She was there last night," said Jacob. "The Syrians were firing from the hills."

Much To Lose

WHEN I followed Jacob to his own house. His shelves, I noticed, were packed tight with books on art, on music.

Outside, the hills—redder now in the sunset—glowered down at us. We drank coffee and he talked about the Israeli raid.

"There was good reason for it. But I would have preferred things to have stayed as they were before."

He pointed to a small pink dress hanging by the door. "On Sunday night the children were going to have a party. I started to had mackerel shells from the Arabs. We don't want war. We have too much to lose."

Strange Contrasts

IN the Bible Gennesar is called Gennesaret. A little way along the shore is a field where the Disciples once fed the multitude with loaves and fishes. And a little way above just the stony knoll where the Sermon on the Mount was preached, where men first heard that we should love our enemies and do good to those who despitefully use us.

In Gennesar I spoke to two men. In Europe one had been a tailor, the other a lawyer. Now they were both Galilee fishermen.

There was nothing casual about their work, they said. It was an industry.

For five winters on end the Syrians had kept them from the warmer waters on the east of Galilee.

Their lights for night fishing had been smashed by machine-guns. Then, last November, the Syrians began using bigger guns too.

Now, after that Sunday's punitive raid—although Eingev is being fired on—the shooting on the lake itself has ceased. But will that raid be repeated elsewhere?

Certainly the Jews are proud of their hard-won status as the most thrusting, go-ahead power in the Middle East.

In Israel there are still strange contrasts. A few minutes from the modern streets of Tel-Aviv wild-eyed jackals may hop across the road in the beam of your headlights. In the hills near Nazareth I saw a boy with his goatherd who was piping on a wooden flute—near by a mechanical grinder—above among the trees.

But one impression is inescapable. The Jews have brought the future to the Holy Land. Pylons stride across the hills. Everywhere factories are surging upwards.

Moscow Hungry For Forbidden Fruit....

—By HUGH LUNGH

THE exhibition of French art from the 15th to the 20th century, which opened at the impressive Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts last November, was one of the most significant art occasions in the history of Moscow as the Soviet capital. The exhibition took up as many as 14 of the spacious galleries, but what made it particularly memorable was that some of the finest examples in the world of the French nineteenth century.

Impressionist painters formed the most important section. There were paintings by Manet, Degas, Renoir, Gauguin and Cezanne, and more modern French works, including Picasso's. There were also sculptures by Rodin, who has in the past been criticised as an impressionist by the Soviet pundits.

Two thousand people attended the opening of the exhibition,

and Pravda reported that several thousands more had visited it by the end of the first day. The most popular exhibits were the impressionists.

During the Revolution some very fine collections of their works were expropriated by the Bolsheviks. For many years the Soviet people, and indeed the whole world, have been denied access to them by the Communist Party ban on all except classical and "realist" Western art. Priceless modern works of art were kept stored away in museums and it is only since Western visitors have been pressing to see them that they have been allowed to emerge from their obscurity.

VOICES RAISED

This exhibition was collected from as far afield as the Leningrad Hermitage and Erivan in Armenia, from Kiev, Saratov and from museums near Moscow. Before the war, there was a museum of Western art in Moscow, but it was closed in 1941 and has not been reopened since. So the popularity of the exhibition can partly be attributed to the attraction of forbidden fruit.

But there is also a genuine partiality among Soviet artists, especially young ones, for "non-realist" art, the natural reaction to "Socialist realism," and this centres around the French Impressionists.

I remember only a few years ago in the Soviet Union being told by a group of art students from the Caucasus how they had unofficially established amongst themselves a little school of painting which looked on the French Impressionists as its masters. Recently voices have been raised in Soviet publications, admittedly only the most serious ones with a limited circulation, for the recognition of the Impressionist school in Soviet art.

Strangely enough, the appeal came not from the painters, but from Alexei Dilya, a famous writer and producer, and from an old and not so well-known author called Faustovsky.

A CONCESSION

It is hardly surprising that Soviet painters were loth to set the ball rolling. A small concession had indeed been made by the authorities at the beginning of 1934, when a few modern Western works had been exhibited in Moscow. But this exhibition was insignificant and badly shown.

Soviet artists probably regarded the event as just another gesture in the new Soviet policy of concessions to the West. After all, they could hardly forget the uncompromising attacks made on Western art and especially on the French Impressionists. For example, the latest issue of the Large Soviet Encyclopaedia categorically states that "Impressionism" is "undoubtedly hostile to the principles of Socialist realism," and calls on "Soviet society and the society of democratic countries" to conduct "a decisive struggle against the revisionist tendency of Impressionism in art."

However, the recent exhibition in Moscow seems to mark a slight relaxation of the official antipathy towards Western art. It is significant that it was opened by Nikolai Mikolayev, Minister of Culture and a high-ranking member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

TO IMPRESS

Also among the Soviet officials at the opening was Alexander Gennasimov, the President of the Arts Academy, who has in the past been a strong advocate of "Socialist realism," both in his own paintings and in his teachings.

A few years ago he said that there would never be an exhibition of Cezanne in Moscow as long as he lived. "The only good thing about the Impressionists," said Gennasimov, "was their use of light and colour," and he did not retract his words at the opening of the Moscow exhibition.

Of course, the Soviet intelligentsia know well enough that the main reason why the exhibition was put on was to impress foreign visitors. Pravda's report of the opening makes that clear enough, with its familiar line about the great interest which the Soviet Union has always displayed towards French culture.

But the Soviet public and indeed the whole world can only feel gratified that the Soviet Government has been compelled, even if only for reasons of expediency, to release these treasures from their political confinement.

CONTROVERSY OVER MACKENZIE KING

By JAMES COOPER

Toronto broken out in political circles in Canada following a remarkable revelation in a book published in Toronto—"The Age of Mackenzie King."

The book, drawing its information from official and private papers, throws a new and sensational light on the attitude of Mackenzie King at the outbreak of the 1914-18 war.

On September 4, 1914, King then a prominent figure in the Canadian Liberal Party, although not an M.P., wrote a letter to William Jennings Bryan, U.S. Secretary of State in President Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet.

Bryan was the leading exponent of strict American neutrality in the war which had broken out between the British Empire and Germany.

At a moment when it was of crucial importance to Britain that the U.S. should favour her cause, Mackenzie King wrote to strengthen Bryan's will to neutrality.

He said that strict neutrality was the best device by which the U.S. could save the cause of progress in world affairs and "greatly further its own diplomatic ends."

He went beyond that, and sought to justify the disapproval which the American Administration was showing to loans made by American bankers like J. P. Morgan and Company to belligerents like France.

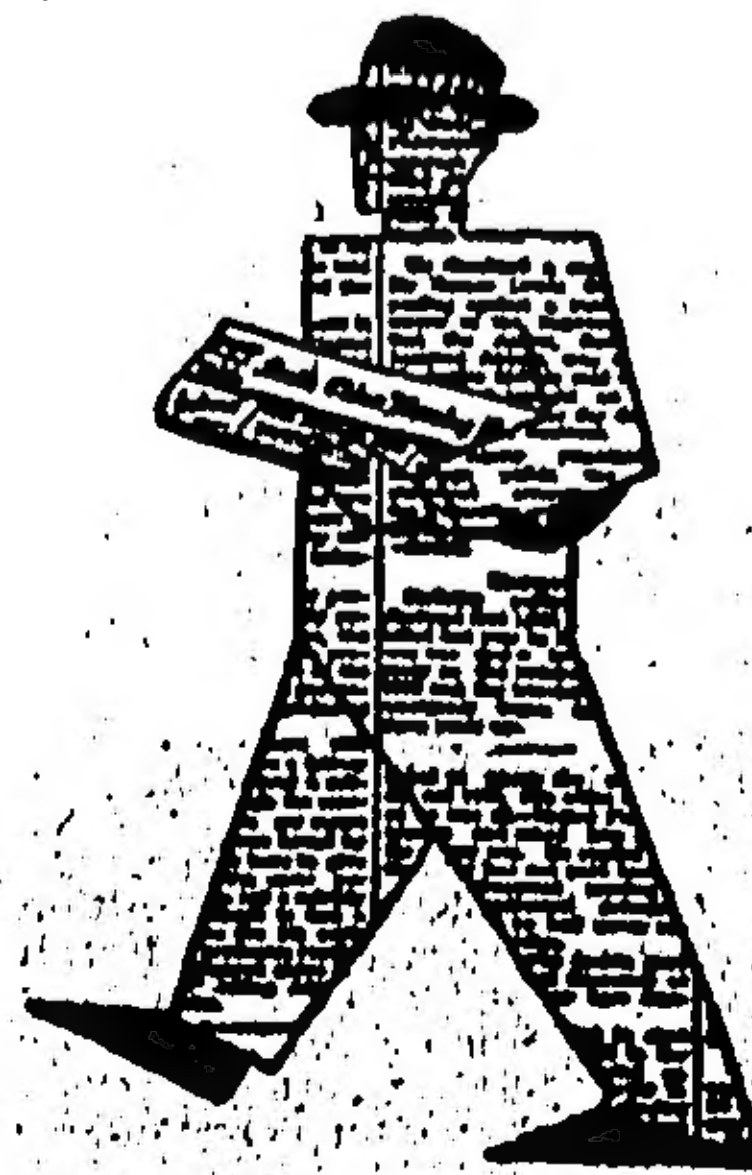
Mackenzie King went on to argue that, by discouraging other acts "which may serve to prolong the European conflict," the U.S. would be advancing "the whole basis of civilization." At that time France was the only European country borrowing money. Loans to Britain came later.

Mackenzie King—who became Prime Minister throughout the 1920-45 war—was, in 1914, stating the case for a harsh American policy of neutrality which would have gravely damaged Britain's cause.

THREE

SILENT

SALESMEN



Largest Morning Circulation



Largest Afternoon Circulation



Largest Sunday Circulation

ARMY 4, SOUTH CHINA 2

ARMY TAKE SWEET REVENGE FOR LAST SEASON'S DEFEAT IN SENIOR SHIELD FINAL

By I. M. MacTAVISH

Down through the years these two teams—great social friends and healthy soccer rivals—have waged many battles on the Colony football fields, but it is difficult to imagine that they have ever engaged in a tussle, harder fought than the one played at the Hongkong Stadium yesterday.

This 2nd Round Senior Shield tie was the sort of cup-tie that sent a cold tingling sensation down every spine. The sort of game that had the crowd getting just which side they had come to cheer... and had them instead cheering each thrilling incident irrespective of which team claimed the advantage.

From start to finish this was a thrilling battle of wits, a game of mind and checkmate, a challenge of tactics laid down and accepted by both sides.

The soldiers' victory was built around a magnificent middle line, two never-say-die inside-forwards and a centre-forward who simply didn't know how to stop trying. McInnes, Robson and Mullett—the number 3 on the latter's back was incidental tacked, relieved, prompted and inspired them.

South China's brilliant inside-forwards could never shake themselves free of the tenacious Army wing-halves and the further the struggle progressed the tighter did the soldiers' tactics close about them.

FULLY EMPLOYED

It was obvious that both Yu and the Chinese situation were looking to their own ends. Yu's tactics were to keep the ball in the middle, to keep the Chinese from getting a foothold in the half.

South China were very un-lucky to lose Mok Chun-wah, who had been a mainstay in the middle half, and who had been a mainstay in the middle half.

The game got off to a bright start, and only a brilliant bit of defence by Charlesworth kept the Army from scoring a goal.

ATHLETIC MEETING

Four Standard Medals Despite The Weather

By "RECORDER"

Despite the bitter cold yesterday morning there was a fair turnout for the forenoon athletic meeting at Caroline Hill and four Colony Standard Medals were won.

Keith Burch won the third fastest ever 1,500 metres run in the history of Colony athletics in 4 minutes 15.9 seconds with Peter Boorman second in 4:17.1. Bruce Tulloh third in 4:20.7 and Chan Hung-man fourth in approximately 4:22.8.

Burch has already won a Standard Medal over this distance, but the other three were all well under the required time of 4 minutes 25 seconds. Boorman's time has only been beaten by Mike Curzon, Keith Burch and Derek Coburn in Hongkong, while Tulloh and Chan Hung-man entered the ranks of the fastest ten in this event in local history.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Ampon Wins Singles And Doubles Title

Saigon, Jan. 8. Philippines tennis ace Fella-simo Ampon won the South Vietnam Tennis Championship, defeating his compatriot Deyre G-4, 6-3 here today.

Ampon and Jose of the Philippines won the Doubles title.

The tournament, which started on January 4, included players from the Philippines, Hongkong and Vietnam.

The Army defence successfully absorbed the impact of the initial South China attack and were soon swarming round the Chinese goal. Newcomer McLoughlin on the left was often in the eye. His tactics of holding the ball and making veteran Kwok Yung-kee chase him up and down the left wing, took heavy toll of Kwok's stamina and had a material and important effect on the later stages of the game.

There were near misses at both ends, there were thrills enough to satisfy everyone, and in spite of the hard relentless tackling there was never a doubtful incident. When the teams trooped in at the half, the stage on level terms no real injustice was done to either.

CHANGED TACTICS

Goal, however, are the life blood of football and the second half provided a generous ration of a nation that was often delivered in a brilliant soccer embolism.

The fun and games started in the 51st minute with as fine a goal as any cup-tie could hope to produce. The Army forwards had changed their tactics after the interval and McLoughlin was now moving the ball quickly back into the middle. From one side move it came eventually to Morris who was racing through the middle.

The big centre waved left and right, past a couple of desperate defenders, before he fired the ball into the net. A real crackerjack effort that brought showers of congratulations from the delighted Army players.

Four minutes later the celebration was at the other end. A beautiful slip through the middle saw Yu Cheuk-yin in full chase. Tolley and Hogan were in from the wings to close the gap. Charlesworth dashed out to narrow the angle, but in a nimble style, Yu Cheuk-yin managed to get his foot to the ball and send it over the bar.

Charlesworth's head and into the net to square the account. Still the Army had the territorial advantage. Still their half-back line was calling the tune... and still Ho Cheung-yau was searching in vain for a yard or even half a yard of neutral ground in which to neutralize his magic.

The soldiers, feeling the sway of battle, set up a tremendous attack on the South China defence lines. Kwok Kam-hung and Kwok Yung-kee were subjected to unrelenting pressure and it was no real surprise when McLoughlin rounded off a concerted movement by beating Lau King-chung from close range to make the score Army, 2, South China, 1.

South China were beginning to show signs of the intense strain but in the 71st minute they were back on level terms when Chu Wing-wah converted a penalty kick awarded against McLoughlin. An award which shocked the Army players and seemed a shade harsh.

SIMILAR AWARD

Just as was done three minutes later, when the Army in their turn were given a similar award at the other end. This time, however, there was little doubt about the rights or wrongs of the decision for, in addition to the penalty kick, the Army's forwards went down on six runs each on the second and third half.

With defeat staring them in the face and the precious seconds ticking away, the Chinese threw everything into the attack. Kwok Yung-kee had a spell up among the forwards. Lau Chi-ping actually got himself off-side in the Army penalty area, but the soldiers' back-markers gave a perfect display of shoulder to shoulder defence.

Not a goal could the South China forwards find and as they paused for breath, the Army took straight back into the attack. Through went the ball to Morris who got it under immediate control and was off in a flash. He started a hefty challenge and pushed the ball past the goalkeeper only to see it hit the post. It rebounded in the air but the centre-forward still at full tilt got his head to it. Lau King-chung was beaten to the wide end and the game was over.

It is almost incongruous to comment on individual performances after a game like this. In the South China side Lau King-chung was immense. He made several magnificent saves and but for his brilliance his side would have been in trouble long before the end. Kwok Yung-kee was the innocent victim of tactics that made it necessary for him to do a lot more running about than his willing old legs could stand and he was a very good pivot when the final whistle sounded.

Of the others Luk Tak-hay, and Chan Chi-kong alone played as they can. The famous inside trio was blotted out of the game. Only Yu Cheuk-yin in fleeting flashes was able to catch the eye... and Lee Yau-tak hit a night mare last night it was probably something over 6 feet tall with legs like tentacles and answering to the name of Robson.

A TEAM TRIUMPH

From the Army point of view this was a team triumph. Every man had a job to do and everyone did it without thought of self. From Charlesworth to McLoughlin they can all shake hands on a job well done... but a special pat on the back to Robson, Chalmers and McLoughlin for three great comebacks to the team.

VERDICT

A typical cup-tie with all the thrilling thrills, the sensations of fortune, and the relentless efforts of every man on the field. A pity indeed that there must be winners and losers in a game like this.

TEAMS

Army: Charlesworth; Hogan, Mullett; McLoughlin, Robson, Tolley; McLoughlin, Chalmers, Morris, White and McLoughlin. South China: Lau King-chung; Lau Chi-ping, Kwok Kam-hung; Luk Tak-hay, Kwok Yung-kee, Chan Chi-ping; Chu Wing-wah, Ho Cheung-yau, Lee Yau-tak, Yu Cheuk-yin, Mok Chun-wah.

HECTIC MOMENT FOR S. CHINA



Army caused quite a stir at the Hongkong Stadium when they handed out a 4-2 beating to South China in yesterday's Senior Shield match. Picture shows Army unleashing an all-out effort with Chalmers (8), McMillan and McLoughlin (left) in a combined effort to beat Carolinians' custodian Lau Kin-chung. With the South China full backs in goal to help Lau just managed to ward off a goal in this hectic moment.—China Mail Photo.

Warriors Beat Youthful Blackhaws 5-1 In Softball Tussle

By "TIME OUT"

Yesterday's feature softball tussle at King's Park saw Eddie Marques' Warriors beat the youthful Blackhaws 5-1 before a cheering crowd of fans that braved the cold weather. Warrior hurler 'Goose' Wong turned in a brilliant one-hit job on the mound to keep his team's pennant hopes alive. (The lone bingle coming off the bat of Hawk slugger Marcus Souza in the seventh inning).

In the other Senior League games played, the Hongkong Pandas pulled away from the cellar-dwelling Chinese Athletics with a narrow 12-11 triumph while Ed Carvalho's Champion Braves trimmed the US Navy squad 10-8 in a fast-moving game.

In the minor loop, Fred Diesta's P. I. Dodgers kept their slate clean with a convincing 18-4 over the newly Eagles while the second-placed Seminoles busted through with three runs in the final frame to trim the Chinese Athletics 9-8. Tai Tung in a vain attempt to climb out of the cellar had to take the back seat again, as the Wah Ying nine clubbed them with a killing 27-7 count.

Pushing into the lead in the Ladies' section, the comely Wahooks edged their closest rivals South China 15-13 in an early evening battle, capitalizing on six runs each on the fourth and sixth innings. Though the Colleen lassies came through with a neat 18-7 victory over the Tai Tung schoolgirls on Saturday, the game has to be replayed due to some misunderstanding on the part of the umpire. C. Law Wong, picked them off in rapid one-two-three orders. Also going scoreless until the sixth, Eddie Marques' Warriors crashed through with four disastrous runs on five well-timed hits to put the game on ice.

PITCHERS' DUEL

Yesterday's softball thriller between the Warriors and the Blackhaws seemed to be a pitchers' duel from start to finish as both hurlers dished out some masterful performances on the slab with a 1-1 score for five full frames before Hawk hurler Joey Graca loosened up in the sixth to see the Warriors pound him for five bunched-up hits to garner in a 6-1 triumph.

Winning pitcher 'Goose' Wong of the Warriors turned in his best game this season as he held the mighty Hawk guns quiet for six innings with a hitless job until 'Ciscus' Souza rapped out a boulder through the box in the seventh to spoil his record. In his seven inning tenure on the mound, Wong fanned six and walked two while Graca of the Hawks fanned four and walked four.

The Hawks drew first blood in the initial canto when Eric Remedios obtained a free pass after one out and advanced on an error. Graca walked and Gerry Remedios' grounder escaped the mitt of shortstop Xavier to see Eric Remedios scampering across the plate.

MORNING TUSSELE

In the morning tussle between the cellarites Chinese Athletics and Pandas, the last-placed Athletics extended their rivalry for six thrill-packed innings before settling a hairline 12-11 verdict. In a ding-dong battle that went the distance, the lead changed hands

several times until the end of the fifth when, trailing 10-11, the Pandas edged ahead with two runs for the required margin of victory.

In their last-ditch attempt at bat, ragged base-running saw CAA hindertender Harry Lee nailed on his way to third and battery-mate Tony Kwok plastered at home plate when he extended his steal on an over-throw.

F. Chan of the Pandas claimed batting honours in this tit with a clean three-in-four try while B. Kwok and Felix Chan of Chinese Athletics ran close seconds with a two-in-three each.

Playing on a hunch, Braves' mentor Carvalho started Dickie Chaves on the mound in this tit with the Navy and nearly had a backfire as hurler Chaves went into a wild spell in the third issuing four walks and three hits to see the gobs come from behind to lead 7-5.

However, regular hurler Pedruco was standing by on the bench and when Chaves was yanked in his favour, got the game back under control, limiting the gobs to one tally in the remaining four innings while his mates fought back steadily to emerge on the long end of a 10-8 count.

Free-For-All In Soccer Match

Messagne (Italy), Jan. 8. Six persons were seriously injured today when players and spectators at a football match here were engaged in a rough and tumble battle on the football field.

Angry supporters of two local teams swarmed on to the field when players from the two teams began fighting over a referee's decision.

When the local police arrived, five athletes and the referee were lying injured on the playing field. All six were sent to hospital. Numerous spectators were slightly injured in the brawl.—France-Press.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE

Sixty-one Entries For Britain's Longest And Toughest Race

London, Jan. 8.

Among the 61 horses entered for Britain's longest and toughest race, the four-mile 856 yards Grand National Steeplechase to be run at Aintree, Liverpool, on March 24 are two owned by the Queen Mother, Devon Loch and Mas Mas Tu Vu (the Swank).

It might be said with justification that she stands a better chance of winning this year than any member of the Royal Family has done since Edward VII (then Prince of Wales) won with Ambush in 1900.

One recalls having written approximately the same words when only Mas Tu Vu ran for the Queen Mother. This year she has a better proposition in Devon Loch of approx. 10 to 1. It will almost certainly be Devon Loch, a 10-year-old horse by Devonian. He is the right age, fast and strong and definitely an Aintree type.

Mas Tu Vu ran well for a long way last year being up with the leaders for most of the race, but he seemed well beaten when he fell four fences from home. He probably does not quite get the trip and also seems to have lost some of his speed.

Vincent O'Brien, the National "wizard" from Cachel County, Tipperary, who made history by siddling the winner for the third successive time last year, has entered five including his previous winners, Quare Times (1955), Royal Tan (1954) and Early Mist (1953).

The other two are Oriental Way, who fell last year, and Sam Brownworth, who it transpires since the entries have been published is not qualified to run.

The Irish challenge is completed by Casey's Cottage III last year, No Response, Air Prince, Aishan, Mr. Linnet and Southern Cup.

No Response fell last year but later won the Ulster Grand National. It is clear that Devon Loch and the rest of the home-trained entries are going to have to jump well to resist this very powerful Irish challenge. And stop them making it four in a row.

MOST FANCIED

Apart from the Royal entries, Yorkshire trainer Neville Crump has a strong contingent of four, Gossamer, High Guard, Killarney and Much Obligated engaged.

The most fancied and the one Arthur Thompson will ride for a "three timer" (he won for Crump on Teal in 1951 and Sheila's Cottage in 1949) is almost certain to be Gossamer who was strongly supported for last year's race only to fall lame and was scratched.

The almost white High Guard ran and jumped extremely well to finish second in the Becher Chase.

The hardy old warrior Irish Lizard, third in 1953 and 1954, will be making his sixth attempt at the age of 13. One has to go back to Sergeant Murphy in 1923 for a winner at this "unlucky" age.

Until the weights are announced on the 20th of this month it is quite impossible to give any accurate guide concerning chances held by the respective candidates.

Quare Times, as winner last year, must go up considerably in the handicap. What he carries will make all the difference for every additional pound tells in this gruelling grind, especially on soft going, which is usual at Aintree in March.

The official handicapper, Mr. Dan Sheppard, might assign Quare Times the 12-st. 7 lbs. maximum.

WONDERFUL CHANCE

With 12 stone 3 lbs. Quare Times would have a wonderful chance of making it four for O'Brien and Ireland and becoming the first horse since

Reynoldstown in 1930-30 to win in successive years. It might well be, however, that either Early Mist, who got round last year under 12 stone 3 lbs., or Royal Tan, who completed the course carrying a pound more, will prove the better fancied at the weights.

Their owners, Prince Aly Khan (Royal Tan) and Mr. John Dunlop (Early Mist) can reasonably expect them to go down a bit in the handicap.

It must be many years since three previous National horses and a Gold Cup winner (Four Ten) were entered for steeplechasing's biggest prize. Four Ten has not yet raced over the Aintree obstacles but will nevertheless be a candidate for one of the topweights. Not since Miss Dorothy Paget's Golden Miller won in 1934 has a Gold Cup winner also scored in the National. Miss Paget incidentally has no entry this year—a rare occurrence.—China Mail Special.

Home Soccer Standings

The following are the up-to-date Football League Standings.

Third Division (South)

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Leiston Orient	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Leiston	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Leiston	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Leiston	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Leiston	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Leiston	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Leiston	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Leiston	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Leiston	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Leiston	27	10	4	13	39	38	24

Third Division (North)

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Grimsby Town	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Grimsby Town	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Grimsby Town	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Grimsby Town	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Grimsby Town	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Grimsby Town	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Grimsby Town	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Grimsby Town	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Grimsby Town	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Grimsby Town	27	10	4	13	39	38	24

Scottish League "A"

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hibernian	17	10	4	13	39	38	24
Hibernian	17	10	4	13	39	38	24
Hibernian	17	10	4	13	39	38	24
Hibernian	17	10	4	13	39	38	24
Hibernian	17	10	4	13	39	38	24
Hibernian	17	10	4	13	39	38	24
Hibernian	17	10	4	13	39	38	24
Hibernian	17	10	4	13	39	38	24
Hibernian	17	10	4	13	39	38	24
Hibernian	17	10	4	13	39	38	24

Scottish League "B"

Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Queen's Park	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Queen's Park	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Queen's Park	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Queen's Park	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Queen's Park	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Queen's Park	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Queen's Park	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Queen's Park	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Queen's Park	27	10	4	13	39	38	24
Queen's Park	27	10	4	13	39	38	24

THE GAMBOLE



Barry Appleby



So Tender and Tasty



CHINA MAIL

HONGKONG
PUBLISHED DAILY
(AFTERNOON)

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 Postage: China and Macao \$2.00
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 business communications and
 advertisements to the Secretary.
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 Telegrams: CHINA MAIL.
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 according to ability. Full interview
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 Morning Post.

STAMPS

STAMP ALBUMS - "Collection
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 available. \$15. From South China
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 and Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

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 A useful adjunct to the "Post"
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 Street, Hong Kong and Salisbury
 Road, Kowloon.

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 Wonderful Relief and Relaxation
 after Treatment

Equipped with Vapour Bath and
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 MORNING POST and the
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 before date of publication.

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 ments as usual.

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 stay at the
PAUARD INN
 Cable Postage,
 Cable Postage.

SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

ADVANCE IN
BOTTLING
TECHNIQUE

A NEW type of
 container - capping
 machine which permits
 faster operating speeds
 and lower material con-
 sumption has been per-
 fected by a firm in the
 English Midlands.

The conventional bottle-
 capper uses strip aluminium foil,
 perforated along its edges at
 regular intervals; the perfora-
 tions are picked up by pegs on
 a revolving drum and the strip
 is thereby correctly registered
 beneath the cap cutter.

In the new Synchro-print
 capper, as it is called, the foil
 is marked by regular registra-
 tion lines, picked up by an
 electronic scanner, which halts
 the strip at the appropriate
 position for cutting. The use of
 this simple principle - that of
 the photo-electric cell - is un-
 usually effective.

Coloured Foil

Coloured foil carrying adver-
 tising matter can be used, and
 the cost of printing the registra-
 tion marks is substantially less
 than that of making perfora-
 tions. Furthermore, the tugging
 action of the conventional peg
 and perforation mechanism re-
 quired strong (and therefore
 expensive) foil, while the use of
 tearing limited operating speeds.

The Synchro-print capper is
 able to run at a maximum
 speed of 12,000 caps an hour,
 using foil down to a thickness
 of only 0.04 millimetres.

It is available as a free-
 standing machine or for incor-
 poration in the designs of filling
 machine manufacturers; trial
 installations have already been
 made with great success in the
 United States and elsewhere.

Mail
Notices

The latest times of posting
 shown below are those for us-
 ing registered correspondence posted
 at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest
 posting times elsewhere which
 in general are earlier than the
 G.P.O. times can be ascertained
 by enquiry at the local office.
 The latest posting times for
 registered articles are generally
 one hour earlier than the times
 shown below. Particulars re-
 garding parcel mails can be
 ascertained by enquiry at any
 post office.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9

By Air
 Formosa, Japan, USA, Canada, 6
 p.m.
 Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle
 East, Great Britain and Europe, 6
 p.m.

By Surface
 S. Africa, W. Africa, P/P via
 Lagos, Gold Coast, P/P via Accra,
 4 p.m.
 Macao, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10

By Air
 Peking, Shanghai, Kurling, Han-
 kow, 9 a.m.
 Thailand, 9 a.m.
 China, India, Australia, New Zea-
 land, Noon.
 Guam, Hawaii, 1 p.m.
 Philippines, 1 p.m.
 Thailand, Burma, India, 2 p.m.
 Malaya, Indonesia, 2 p.m.
 Philippines, 2 p.m.
 Thailand, Burma, India, Pakistan,
 Middle East, Africa, Great Britain
 and Europe, 6 p.m.
 Korea, 6 p.m.
 Japan, 6 p.m.
 Formosa, 6 p.m.

By Surface
 China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
 Philippines, Italy, France, Noon.
 Malaya, Burma, India, Noon.
 Macao, 2 p.m.
 Formosa, 2 p.m.
 S. Africa, 2 p.m.
 W. Africa, 2 p.m.
 S. Africa, 2 p.m.
 W. Africa, 2 p.m.
 S. Africa, 2 p.m.
 W. Africa, 2 p.m.

By Surface
 China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
 Malaya, 2 p.m.
 Japan, 2 p.m.
 S. Africa, 2 p.m.
 W. Africa, 2 p.m.
 S. Africa, 2 p.m.
 W. Africa, 2 p.m.

By Surface
 China, People's Republic, 10.30 a.m.
 Malaya, 2 p.m.
 Japan, 2 p.m.
 S. Africa, 2 p.m.
 W. Africa, 2 p.m.
 S. Africa, 2 p.m.
 W. Africa, 2 p.m.

By Surface
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By Surface
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 S. Africa, 2 p.m.
 W. Africa, 2 p.m.

PROFILE OF AN INDUSTRIALIST

Sir Miles Thomas: Engineer, Motorcar
 Magnate—Now Airline Chief

By Ernest Jay

SUCCESS as engineer or
 journalist, business con-
 troller of a great motorcar
 manufacturing empire or as
 the "boss" of one of the
 world's largest airlines
 would satisfy most men. To
 succeed in all of them shows
 a capacity for effort and
 enterprise few men have
 equalled.

Yet those are the high-
 lights of the career of Sir
 Miles Thomas, chairman of
 British Overseas Airways
 Corporation. He is the
 central directing genius
 whose inspiration keeps the
 aircraft flying with the
 precision almost of time it-
 self.



Sir Miles Thomas

He came a premium pupil at a
 Birmingham engineering works.
 There he had a sound ground-
 ing in practical engineering.

This phase was interrupted in
 1914 by the outbreak of war in
 which he served in an armoured
 car battery and later as a pilot
 in the Royal Air Force.

When the war ended he took
 up journalism and joined
 the staff of a firm publishing
 journals on motorcars and air-
 craft. While there he was
 "discovered" by W. R. Morris
 (now Lord Nuffield) the motor-
 car manufacturer, who asked
 him in 1924 to join his rapidly-
 growing concern. He became
 sales promotion adviser to the
 Morris organisation and began
 a partnership which continued
 for 23 years. In 1940 Sir Miles
 became vice-chairman of the
 Nuffield Group and was res-

ponsible during the war years
 for the vast munitions produc-
 tion of the concern, and was
 chairman of a Government task
 engineering mission to America.
 Two years after the war Sir
 Miles was chairman of the
 first conference of the
 development of the territory
 of Southern Rhodesia, invited
 him to head a mission to de-
 termine the priorities for the
 plan which emerged con-
 tributed to the development
 of that part of Africa. Later Sir
 Miles was chairman of the
 first conference of the
 Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
 In 1948 Lord Nathan, then
 Minister of Civil Aviation,
 invited Sir Miles to take over
 control of BOAC.

IN such a complex and rapidly
 developing organisation there
 are naturally problems and
 human difficulties which can-
 not be rigid routine. Sir Miles
 believes that only by an in-
 timate knowledge of matters
 that arise in all sections of the
 staff can a vast organisation
 run smoothly.

That is why he goes, often
 at short notice, to distant
 parts of the world just to talk
 over with his officials their
 problems and help to find a
 solution.

Sir Miles recognises that
 many people are unable to
 travel by air on account of
 cost but insists that compared
 with the cost of living, which
 has risen rapidly since the war,
 the relative cost of flying has
 gone down. The task of
 British air services is to bring
 down costs still further by
 getting better and more efficient
 machines and services.
 What Sir Miles Thomas aims
 at he usually gets.

ANTI-FLAME
FINISH FOR
TEXTILES

HELPED by the
 pioneering work of
 American researchers a
 British company has now
 perfected a durable
 anti-flame finish for tex-
 tiles. Called "Proban,"
 this finish will be
 available under licence
 to textile manufac-
 turers; cloth so treated
 and clothing made from
 it will also shortly be
 available in world
 markets.

At present, only a small
 quantity of treated material is
 being produced, and of which
 is used in the manufacture of
 protective industrial clothing. When
 larger quantities are available
 next year, it is hoped that it
 will become possible to control
 completely the fire hazard
 which exists with so many
 cellulosic materials and textiles
 which will benefit from "Pro-
 ban" include nightwear, general
 wearing apparel, protective
 clothing, furnishings and drapes.

Glow Proof

Anti-flame and glow proof
 properties as well as durability
 are claimed for the "Proban"
 finish. All textiles except those
 made from unabsorbent and glass-
 fibre will char when subjected
 to flame, and will be completely
 destroyed. If fire is applied to
 a fabric which has been treated
 with the new finish, however,
 the area charred is confined to
 that in contact with the flames.

Textiles thus treated are also
 free from smouldering or "after-
 glow." They can be laundered
 and dry-cleaned without losing
 their protective quality. The
 finish can be applied to cellulosic
 materials such as cotton, linen,
 jute, viscose or rayon.

NEW MECHANICAL
UNLOADING
TECHNIQUE

By P. M. Davies

An ingenious and interesting technique
 in mechanical unloading of cargo is now
 being applied by the 2,000-ton Golden Bay,
 in service with the Golden Bay Cement
 Company of New Zealand.

The British-designed equipment, be-
 lieved to be the first of its type, was
 planned to meet two problems. The first
 was the small size of the ship and the other
 the need to deal with two very different
 cargoes: cement and wet, sticky, small coal.

Size prevented the use of
 hopper-bottomed holds, so that it
 was necessary to use extraction
 conveyors working actually in
 the material in the holds.

The unloading machinery is
 designed to handle cement at
 the rate of 200 tons an hour and
 coal at the rate of 100 tons an
 hour.

The ship's main cargo space is
 divided into two sections, each
 with a similar set of unloading
 gear, by a central longitudinal
 bulkhead.

Full Length

Two main extraction con-
 veyors work each section of the
 hold; the conveyors are scraper
 type fitted into a longitudinal
 trough or trench built into the
 hull and running the
 full length of the cargo space.
 Each conveyor is 24 inches
 (60.96 centimetres) wide,
 operating at a maximum speed
 of 50 feet (15.24 metres) per
 minute.

In each section of the hold a
 travelling unloading "crawler"
 machine works in conjunction
 with each pair of conveyors,
 passing slowly above them to
 keep the cement or coal flowing
 steadily down an inclined face.
 It then gathers the material and
 brings it to the centre for de-
 livery into the scraper conveyor
 openings.

Each machine consists gener-
 ally of a set of inclined conveyor
 chains fitted with scraper bars
 or flights, and arranged im-
 mediately behind the pair of
 horizontal scraper conveyors

Totally Enclosed

Also totally enclosed are the
 two 24-inch bucket elevators.
 These were specially designed
 for cement and coal, and are at-
 tached to twin chains running
 at 147 feet (44.8 metres) per
 minute.

A 15-horsepower motor with
 a 15-horsepower gear unit and
 chain drive. The 24-inch di-
 ameter reversible screw conveyor
 is driven by a 25-horsepower
 motor and has a speed of 40 revolutions per
 minute.

A unit used only when un-
 loading coal is a 30-inch (76.2
 centimetres) wide troughed belt
 conveyor. It is portable and
 supplied with suspension slings
 and is driven by a 5-horsepower
 motor, chain-driven.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
 Summary: 9.05 Stock Market Re-
 port; 9.15 Programme for Children
 presented by Elizabeth (Studio);
 9.30 Australian Trade Catalogue
 Outline; 9.45 Review; 10.00
 Industry: 9.45 "Box 200" Bert Gillett
 Report; 10.15 Time Signal; 10.20
 News (London Relay); 10.25 Com-
 munity (London Relay); 10.30 Special
 Announcements; 10.35 Interview
 with Lina Renda (BBC); 10.40
 7.30 News Company; 10.45 David
 Hughes Singer; 10.50 Views
 A weekly magazine devoted to the
 Arts, introduced by the
 Angel Tomlin, Books Reviewed
 by R.A. Bones; Exploration of Space
 by Science and Science and Mo-
 dern Life by Sir John Galsworthy
 of the week; Sir Philip Sydney;
 10.55 Health and Beauty with
 Donna Lott; Kathy Lloyd; Bobbie
 Britton (BBC); 11.00 Time Signal;
 11.05 News (London Relay); 11.10
 Piano Recital by Freda Blank, First
 in three programmes of contrasting
 works, Classical & Modern (Con-
 cert Hall); 11.15 Request - Presented
 by Gypsy; 11.20 Request - Presented
 by Gypsy; 11.25 Request - Presented
 by Gypsy; 11.30 Request - Presented
 by Gypsy; 11.35 Request - Presented
 by Gypsy; 11.40 Request - Presented
 by Gypsy; 11.45 Request - Presented
 by Gypsy; 11.50 Request - Presented
 by Gypsy; 11.55 Request - Presented
 by Gypsy; 12.00 Close Down.

REDIFFUSION

3.30 p.m. Music by Tower with
 Guest Stars: 3.45, Black House by
 Chorus; 4.00, Programme for Children
 presented by Elizabeth (Studio);
 4.15 Katharine Forster; 4.30, Dossier
 Outing; 4.45, Review; 5.00, News
 (London Relay); 5.05, Time Signal;
 5.10, Request - Presented by Gypsy;
 5.15, Request - Presented by Gypsy;
 5.20, Request - Presented by Gypsy;
 5.25, Request - Presented by Gypsy;
 5.30, Request - Presented by Gypsy;
 5.35, Request - Presented by Gypsy;
 5.40, Request - Presented by Gypsy;
 5.45, Request - Presented by Gypsy;
 5.50, Request - Presented by Gypsy;
 5.55, Request - Presented by Gypsy;
 6.00, Close Down.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

By Mik



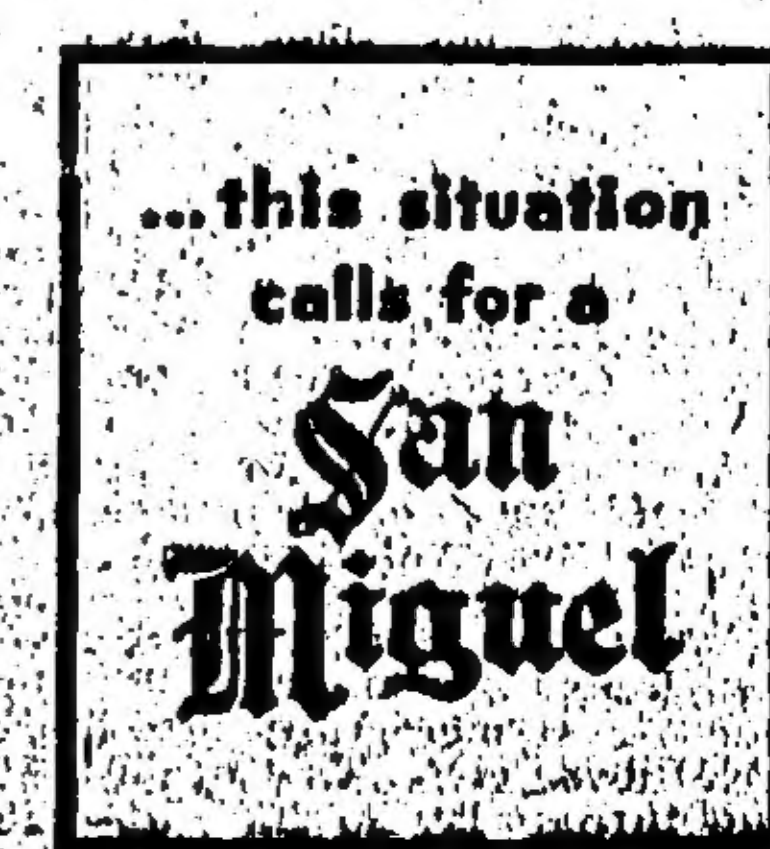
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

American Cutbacks Ignored
In New YearAUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY IS
CURTAILING OPERATIONS

By JOHN MORKA

New York, Jan. 8.

The US opened its new business year on a high note despite disquieting news of production cutbacks and layoffs in the all-important auto industry.

With inventories at dealers' levels at an all-time peak and likely to swell even further, major auto makers are curtailing their operations.

Last week the Mercury division of Ford Motor Co. announced it would lay off 2,400 workers beginning Monday. Other companies have announced similar cutbacks and there is now some speculation that the usual seasonal uptick in auto sales in January might be delayed because of the cold weather.

While there is still lots of optimism in the auto industry generally as far as car sales are concerned, American Motor, Ford and General Motors have forecast production cutbacks ranging from 10 to 15 per cent in 1956.

Take Up Slack

Credit experts, however, feel that a sharp drop in automobile sales will not hurt the nation's economy, at an all-time high.

It is expected that other parts of the economy will take up the slack. The sharp decline in auto sales in November is printed to be many as heralding the start of the lower trend in the industry.

Many feel that 1956 model autos apparently have not "caught on" with the public as much as the 1955 versions. In addition, easier credit terms and widespread liberal trade-in practices resulted in the bulk of sales in 1955.

The Federal Reserve Board's monthly report on consumer credit issued last week showed a rise of \$77,000,000 in outstanding credit on new automobiles in November. This was the smallest monthly increase in 1955 and brought total unpaid borrowing for purchase of new cars to \$14,172,000,000.

The Board also reported for the first time in 1955 that new credit extended on consumer goods purchases exceeded money borrowed to buy automobiles. The Board noted that the total of all installment credit rose \$284,000,000 during November.

her to a record \$27,247,000,000, new high for the ten straight months.

Auto installment buying has been the main force behind the \$5,000,000,000 increase in installment buying credit outstanding during 1955.

Consumer Demand

Many observers pointed to the "buy now" consumer trend as the most crucial factor in the 1955 outlook. During 1954 the extension of credit payments were running about even but during 1955 repayments lagged behind. Some observers feel that consumers will try to close this gap this year.

Many experts at the same time attribute much of the current prosperity in the U.S. to the boom in consumer demand, facilitated in no small part by easy credit terms.

With Europe's economy enjoying a boom of its own, the spread of installment buying abroad is said to have posed some new problems for auto countries in dealing with new inflationary trends.

According to a survey made by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, consumer installment credit has spread "markedly" in many nations, although it has not reached the proportions prevailing in the United States. In some countries, installment buying has spread to such levels that some countries have been forced to add anti-inflationary controls on the spread of such purchases.

Installment buying appears to have taken hold in Europe after World War II and is now even spreading to Latin America. The Federal Reserve noted in its study that only in Canada and Australia do the rates of consumer installment credit outstanding to annual national income approach the current United States figure of about 8 per cent; similar ratios are some 3 per cent in the United Kingdom, 2 per cent in Austria, Belgium, West Germany, and the Netherlands, and about 1 per cent in France. The Bank estimated that the ratio in Italy is probably also less than 2 per cent.

One In Three

Varying use is made of installment selling for individual products and this of course influences the relative importance of each product in total consumer installment credit outstanding.

The monthly review said that 62 per cent of passenger cars sold in the United States were handled via installment plans. This compares with 60-65 per cent for Belgium, 40 per cent for Canada, 30 per cent for France, 14 per cent in Britain.

In the Netherlands, 80 per cent of the bicycles sold were under installment purchases, as were 85 per cent of vacuum cleaners.

In the United States, for example, there was one car for just over 4.5 persons, at the end of 1954; The United Kingdom, one for 10 persons; France one for 17; 33 in West Germany; 64 in Italy and 70 in Austria. Even in Australia, Canada and New Zealand the figures (7, 6 and 6) were substantially above those in the United States.

As regards television sets, the Bank noted that in Canada and the United Kingdom, which come closest to the US figure of about 4.5 persons per set, the ratio is about 11 per set, while the ownership of radio sets is at best only one third as common in Europe and in the United States.

The Federal Reserve observed further that while the rise in output and productivity has increased the availability of consumer durable goods, the rapid development of installment credit in turn has encouraged the recent expansion of demand.

for consumer durables in most Western European and British Commonwealth countries. The Bank included:

Selective Controls

"While installment credit can do much to further output and productivity by widening markets and stimulating individual efforts and thus to facilitate improvement in living standards, its rapid rise at a time of renewed inflationary pressures has undoubtedly accentuated the shortage of resources and hence the balance-of-payments deficits of countries greatly dependent on foreign trade.

It is for these and other reasons, including the difficulty of curbing consumer credit by general credit control measures, that a number of foreign countries have recently imposed selective controls over consumer installment credit within a framework of overall monetary restraint.—United Press.

Singapore
Stock Market

Singapore, Jan. 9.
Brokers today quoted the following stock prices:

Batu Lintang Rubber Co. Ltd.	Opening 12 1/2
British Borneo Petroleum	46 1/2
Syndicate Ltd. "Smelters"	46 1/2
Consolidated Tin "Smelters"	30 1/2
Fraser & Neave Ltd. Ord.	51 1/2
Fraser & Neave Ltd. 7 1/2 cum.	50 1/2
Ord.	50 1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	92 1/2
Hongkong Tin Ltd.	7 1/2
Kempas Ltd.	12 1/2
London Rubber Estates Ltd.	12 1/2
Malayan Breweries	35 1/2
New Seranang Rubber Co. Ltd.	11 1/2
Penang Tin Ltd.	14 1/2
Real Estate	12 1/2
Shamley Hotel	12 1/2
Singapore Cold Storage	12 1/2
Singapore British Insurance Co. Ltd.	12 1/2
Singapore Cold Storage	12 1/2
Strait Steamship	12 1/2
United Engineers Ord.	30 1/2
Weanee Bros.	12 1/2

—China Mail Special.

London Market
Free And Easy

By C. T. Hallinan

London, Jan. 8.

Stock markets opened the New Year with a good deal of cheerfulness. Plenty of buyers—the sort who don't bother to read tedious forecasts of the problems of 1956—showed up and invested their surplus cash in shares of excellent repute.

The Financial Times index of leading industrials which closed on December 31—week ago—at 200.4 rose swiftly to 203.5 on Tuesday and closed the week at 202.5.

The all-time peak for this average was 223.9 on last July 21 so it has a fairly long climb to make if it is to prove that this is still a bull market.

Most of the blue chips rose a shilling, more or less. Rolls-Royce with a rise of 1s 6d to 121s 6d and Ford Motors with one of 1s 4d to 43s, pleased their admirers though they too have a long way to go before reaching their 1955 peaks.

Out Of Picture

Perhaps the heaviest fall was that of Associated Electrical Industries, down 8s 6d to 81s 6d. There was much demand for store shares, notably for Great Universal Stores which soared 3s to 43s.

8 Million
Motorcars
Planned
For 1956

Detroit, Jan. 8.

The automobile industry, turning out 8,000,000 cars for the first time in history in 1955, thinks right now that 1956 will be an even better year.

Confident

But after rejudging for last year's mistake, the industry feels confident it has things pegged right for 1956. All car makers expect to do even better than in 1955.

They figure there are 4,000,000 and more cars older than World War II which need replacing, that the economic boom will continue with more people stepping into the new car class and two-car class, and that the move to the suburbs will find more people entering the market for the first time.

In the giant industry, where even minor mistakes cost millions of millions of dollars, most officials are quick to admit they misjudged the tone of the market in planning for 1955.

Cars started selling at a record rate and kept right on moving at a fast clip. Sales were helped along by a steady spurring of dealers to forget individual make-ups and concentrate on volume operations.

The boom at the factory has been reflected by happiness by most dealerships, however. Dealer profits have been low in the all-out buyers' market. Dealers who lost \$83 on each used car trade-in and \$102 on each new car trade-in in 1954, found themselves losing \$170 and \$202 respectively this year.

Pressure

The pressure on dealers to sell in high volume hasn't improved factory-dealer relationships, however. The factory story is that the dealers are well off "at least our dealers are."

This will be a key year for the industry. The 1956 models were not drastically restyled. If sales and production reach the same levels or better than in 1955, it is interpreted as a sign a new, higher plateau of auto sales has been reached.

The 1957 models, to be introduced next autumn, will be radically redesigned again.—United Press.

Token Import
Plan Approved

Washington, Jan. 8.

The Commerce Department announced today that an agreement with Britain to permit limited imports of restricted commodities has been extended through 1956.

It is the so-called "British token import plan." It has been in effect since 1946.

Eligible firms, primarily those who exported to Britain in 1936, 1937 and 1938, may apply for permission to plan to export up to 30 per cent of their annual exports for those years.

The goods are chiefly apparel, textiles, appliances and similar consumer goods, the Department said. The agreement covers potentially \$5,000,000 worth of US exports a year.—United Press.

HONGKONG
STOCK
EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$400,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS HK Bank 1000

INSURANCES Union 900 300 @ 57

SHIPPING Asia Nav 1,02 1/2 1000 @ 1,02 1/2

DOCKS, ETC. K. Wharf 80 100 @ 80

Doek 32 100 @ 32

Revolving (O) 15 1/2 1000 @ 15 1/2

Wheelock 5 3/4 1000 @ 5 3/4

8000 @ 5 3/4

LAND, ETC. HK Hotel 17 1/2 17 1/2

HK Land 12 1/2 2 800 @ 12 1/2

Really 1 1/2 2

RUBBER A. Rubber 2,075 3000 @ 2,07 1/2

3004 @ 2,07 1/2

4000 @ 2,07 1/2

2450 @ 2,07 1/2

1600 @ 2,07 1/2

Utilities

Tram 24 1/2 25 100 @ 24 1/2

Ymat Ferry 105 107 222 @ 106

C. Light (N) 22 1/2 100 @ 22 1/2

C. Light (N) 17 1/2 100 @ 17 1/2

Electric 42 1/2 20 300 @ 42 1/2

Macao Elec. 2 20

Telephone 33 1/2 300 @ 33 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Cement 37 37 1/2 4100 @ 37 1/2

Bus 16 1/2

STORIES, ETC.

Dairy 10 10 1/2 1000 @ 10 1/2

Watson 12 1/2 12 1/2 500 @ 12 1/2

1 Crawford 2 1/2

CRONOS

Textile Corp 5 1/2 5 1/2 2000 @ 5 1/2

1000 @ 5 1/2

Nanyang

MICELLANEOUS

Yanzite 5 1/2 5 1/2 1000 @ 5 1/2

Allied 3 1/2 3 1/2 1000 @ 3 1/2

1000 @ 3 1/2

1000 @ 3 1/2

—United Press.

The Bank Of England
Statement

London, Jan. 8.

The Bank of England statement for the week ended Jan. 4, reads as follows:

Notes in circulation	1,245,300,013
Public deposits	25,000,000
Private deposits	30,000,000
Government securities	204,474,000
Other securities	20,000,000
Reserves	5,000,000
Ratio	100

—United Press.

The Bank Of France
Statement

Paris, Jan. 8.

The Bank of France statement for the week ended Dec. 29, reads as follows:

Total gold holdings	80,000,000,000
Total foreign currencies	1,000,000,000
State deposits	200,000,000,000
Private deposits	1,000,000,000,000
Government securities	1,000,000,000,000
Other securities	1,000,000,000,000
Reserves	1,000,000,000,000
Ratio	100

—United Press.

STRONG OPPOSITION
EXPECTED FOR
IKE'S TRADE POLICIES

Washington, Jan. 8.

The Eisenhower Administration launched an all out campaign to win Congressional approval on the controversial Organisation For Trade Co-operation, informed sources said today.

The OTC plan calls for creating an organization to administer a 35-nation trade agreement known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). This is an eight years old system of cutting tariffs and thereby encouraging international trade.

The campaign is expected to run into heavy opposition from lawmakers who favor high tariffs to protect American industries.

President Eisenhower served notice in his State of Union Message that he intends to press hard for OTC. In some of the strongest language in the message, he said he "most earnestly requested that Congress approve our membership."

Customs Policies

The President took note of Congressional objections by assuring the legislation the OTC could not alter the control by Congress of the tariff import and customs policies of the United States.

Informed sources said the President feels that approval of US membership is needed to show the world this country intends to continue working for improved international trade. They said both Secretary Sinclair Weeks and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles are solidly behind the OTC and likely will testify before Congress when the matter comes up.

Despite backing from such big administration guns the bill appears ill-fated. Opposition Congressmen are expected to back so many protectionist clauses, it will be unacceptable to the President. And Democrats whose support is needed to save the measure may shun it unless a good GOP majority promises to support the President.

The OTC is a child of the Eisenhower Administration. The President felt that procedure setting troubles which cropped under GATT contract were too cumbersome and that some sort of administrative machinery was needed. OTC would be a permanent organization to look into dispute and recommend settlements.

So far other nations have been holding up to see whether the United States ratified. OTC cannot come into existence until approved by nations conducting 85 per cent of the trade. Since the United States alone does 20 per cent the Organization can hardly become a reality until the United States formally approves it.

Three Parts

The Organization would be composed of three parts—an assembly including 35 GATT nations, an executive committee of 17 members and a secretariat. The executive committee would include among the 17 members, the five chief nations of economic importance, thus assuring the United States a place on it.

While the OTC would administer the GATT rules it would have no power to arrange any nation's tariff or to alter GATT rules.—United Press.

AUSTIN TO
WORK 4
DAY WEEK

London, Jan. 8.

Announcement that the Austin Motor Co., beginning Monday, will operate its big works at Longbridge only 4 days a week (instead of 5 days) has staggered the City of London. The Financial Editor of the Manchester Guardian, reflecting this, heads his account: "Gale warning from the motor industry."

These Longbridge works are reputed to be the most modern ones in Western Europe which helps explain why their production of motor cars has increased to a level taxing both home and export demand. The company together with Nuffields, forms the British Motor Corporation whose total output of cars has risen 24.7 per cent the past year.

Stagnation

Immediate cause of the decision seems to be the stagnation in the second-hand car market and the fact that in the Northern Hemisphere December and January usually show a seasonal decline in exports. Actually lots of people have already figured this out and sold their BMC shares which have fallen from about 14s to 8s.

Spokesman for BMC declares that the 4-day week will last only three or four weeks and that by mid-summer BMC will be making about 12,500 units a week of which roughly 7,500 will come from Austin.

Ford Motors, Vauxhall, Standard Motors and Jaguar all state that they see no reason for reducing production. Ford Motors are working a 5-day week with two shifts a day at both their Dagenham and Doncaster works.—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1)	58 1/2
Sterling (per £1)	10 1/2
Australian dollar (per £1)	12 1/2
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)	10 1/2
Siam (per 100)	26 1/2
Singapore (Straits)	1 1/2

FRENCH STEEL
PRODUCTION

Paris, Jan. 8.
French steel production reached a new high in 1955 with 12,567,000 tons, an increase of 18 per cent over 1954, the European Coal - Steel Authority reported today.

In 1955 France produced 10,959,000 tons of cast iron as compared with 8,841,000 in 1954, the report said.—United Press.

Natural Rubber
Consumption
Prediction

Washington, Jan. 8.

Natural rubber producers predicted today that rubber consumption will be less in 1956 than in 1955 because it "seems questionable" that as many cars and trucks will be built this year.

Natural rubber consumption in 1955 is estimated at about 630,000 tons, the third best year on record. For 1956 the Natural Rubber Bureau, representing Malayan producers exports US consumers is to use about 580,000 tons. A decline for synthetic rubber consumption since 1954 is expected.

Despite the anticipated decline the Bureau said in its monthly Natural Rubber News, 1956 should be an "unequally good year for consumption of all rubbers, but whether or not the US will experience another 9,000,000-plus new car a year again, immediately on top of the almost phenomenal pace we have been experiencing, seems questionable.

Probability

"Bank rubber consumption figures will probably continue to register through April but beyond that a probability."

However, the publication said consumption of all types of rubber is expected to increase sizably throughout the year in 1956 so that world-wide consumption this year is expected to reach 3,000,000 tons, compared with 2,905,000 in 1955.

The rise in consumption, the National Rubber News said, probably will be taken in synthetics, production of which is on the rise, particularly in the United States where government-owned synthetic plants have been sold to private industry.—United Press.

New York Cotton
Goods Trade
Opens Slowly

New York, Jan. 8.

New business in the cotton goods trade developed at a slow pace in the first week of 1956.

Traders continued holiday-minded, or preoccupied with year-end inventory matters and the usual New York organizational adjustments.

Mill executives, pointing to an order backlog extending through the second quarter on a number of constructions, viewed the lull as seasonal and indicated it might continue until the middle of this month.

Unless some major economic development of an unseen nature upsets the general trend, opinion consensus among industry spokesmen indicated the "volume of textile business for 1956 should exceed that of 1955."

Cited reasons for that conclusion included: 1. Steadily increasing retail sales of textiles and apparel lines; 2. Low inventories reported in the consumer pipeline; 3. The high peak of general industrial activity; 4. High employment rolls; 5. A record-breaking peak of almost \$11 1/2 billion in personal income.

Promising

Arthur K. Winget, President American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, said textile prospects for 1956 look "promising" and that the "new year is a good time to start for an era of stable, profitable operations, more in keeping with the rest of the national economy, provided unfurl competition from low-wage imports can be controlled."

Optimism hit a high note among yarn spinners. Some southern mills notified brokers of cotton sales yards of a temporary withdrawal from the market in order to equalize first quarter orders with supplies.

Hard fibre were generally higher. Burlap firmed with reports of potential buying by Russia, China, Argentina and Australia in the Ceylon market. Fiscal prices rose under leadership of the African sorts which were in demand through British and Continental users. Brazilian sisal was expected to develop a broader inquiry because of its attractive discount under prices for the American sorts.

Rayon, grey goods sellers reported a generally quiet situation, with a noticeable tightening up of offering in the second hand market. Brokers hoped the lifting of resale pressure might be a turning point in a long period of quietness.—United Press.

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